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CARR LLP 670 FOUNDERS SQUARE 900 JACKSON STREET DALLAS, TX 75202			EXAMINER KIM, PAUL	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/780,007

Applicant(s)

CHOWDHURY ET AL.

Examiner

Paul Kim

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 15-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 15-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is responsive to the following communication: Amendment filed on 13 June 2007.
2. Claims 1-6 and 15-20 are pending and present for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. As per the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, Applicant's amendment to claim 20 has been acknowledged. Accordingly, the rejection has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. **Claims 1-3 and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chu et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,970,924, hereinafter referred to as CHU), filed on 23 February 1999, and issued on 29 November 2005.

6. **As per independent claim 1**, CHU teaches:

A method of determining an Internet Protocol (IP) address of an application server of a serving network, comprising:

receiving an IP address by a user equipment (UE) {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[p]erforming a reverse DNS lookup on each IP address"};

performing a reverse domain name query by the UE as a function of the received IP address {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[p]erforming a reverse DNS lookup on each IP address"};

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receiving, by the UE, a response from the visited serving network to the reverse domain name query {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[p]erforming a reverse DNS lookup on each IP address returns strings representing host names for links (e.g. 208.218.140.5 may map to inverse-gwl.alter.net)"};

deriving, by the UE, serving network domain name information from the reverse domain name query {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "a router with links names 'host1.inverse.net' and 'host2.alter.net' may be situated on the administrative boundary between 'inverse.net' and 'alter.net'" and "[a] central server, such as the server at whois.internic.net, can be queries for the owner of a given IP address. Whois requests return domain names"};

appending, by the UE, derived serving network domain name information to an application server name {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "a router with links names 'host1.inverse.net' and 'host2.alter.net'"};

performing, by the UE, a domain name query as a function of the derived serving network domain name appended to the application server name {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "a router with links names 'host1.inverse.net' and 'host2.alter.net' may be situated on the administrative boundary between 'inverse.net' and 'alter.net'" and "[a] central server, such as the server at whois.internic.net, can be queries for the owner of a given IP address. Whois requests return domain names"}; and

receiving, by the UE, a second IP address as a function of the derived serving network domain name appended to the application server name {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[p]erforming a reverse DNS lookup on each IP address returns strings representing host names for links (e.g. 208.218.140.5 may map to inverse-gwl.alter.net)"}.

7. As per dependent claim 2, CHU teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the receiving an IP address comprises receiving an IP address for the UE {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[b]oundary routers" and "each IP address"}.

8. As per dependent claim 3, it would be inherent for the step of receiving an IP address comprised of receiving an IP address associated with a device providing an IP address to the serving network since without the IP address, none of the subsequent steps of the claimed invention would be possible.

9. As per independent claim 20, CHU teaches:

A system for determining an Internet Protocol (IP) address of an application server of a serving network, comprising:

A user equipment (UE) in communication with an access gateway of the serving network, wherein the UE is configured to:

request an IP address for the UE from the serving network;

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receive the requested IP address associated with the UE {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[p]erforming a reverse DNS lookup on each IP address"};

perform a reverse domain name query as a function of the received IP address {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[p]erforming a reverse DNS lookup on each IP address"};

receive a response to the reverse domain name query {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[p]erforming a reverse DNS lookup on each IP address returns strings representing host names for links (e.g. 208.218.140.5 may map to inverse-gwl.alter.net)"};

deriving domain name information from the reverse domain name query {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "a router with links names 'host1.inverse.net' and 'host2.alter.net' may be situated on the administrative boundary between 'inverse.net' and 'alter.net'" and "[a] central server, such as the server at whois.internic.net, can be queries for the owner of a given IP address. Whois requests return domain names"};

append the derived serving network domain name information to a standardized application server name, thereby generating a domain-specific application server name {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "a router with links names 'host1.inverse.net' and 'host2.alter.net'"};

perform a domain name query as a function of the domain-specific application server name {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "a router with links names 'host1.inverse.net' and 'host2.alter.net' may be situated on the administrative boundary between 'inverse.net' and 'alter.net'" and "[a] central server, such as the server at whois.internic.net, can be queries for the owner of a given IP address. Whois requests return domain names"}; and

receive a second IP address as a function of the domain-specific application server name {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[p]erforming a reverse DNS lookup on each IP address returns strings representing host names for links (e.g. 208.218.140.5 may map to inverse-gwl.alter.net)"}; and

logic to extract a domain name from the reverse domain name query.

The examiner notes that it would be inherent for the claimed invention to comprise of logic to extract a domain name from the reverse domain name query wherein the invention is configured to perform reverse domain name queries. That is, it is necessary to the claimed invention that the system comprise of logic wherein said logic is used to perform the steps in the extraction of a domain name from a reverse domain name query.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. **Claims 4-6 and 15-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CHU, in view of Official Notice.

12. **As per dependent claims 4 and 19**, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transmit an IP address of a gateway to the UE since a gateway is well-known and commonly-used within the art to connect two IP-based networks.

13. **As per dependent claim 5**, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to derive information from a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), since a URI is well-known and commonly-used within the art to identify a resource.

14. **As per dependent claim 6**, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the application server be a Proxy Call Session Control Function (P-CSCF) server name since a P-CSCF server is simply another type of application server available.

15. **As per dependent claim 15**, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a system comprise of an access gateway and a DNS associated with the access gateway since an access gateway is commonly-used within networks as a gatekeeper for access to the Internet. Furthermore, the aforementioned reasons for the rejection of claim 1 are incorporated herein.

16. **As per dependent claim 16**, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the serving network to have a URI since a URI is commonly-used and well-known in the art to be used as an identifier of network resources.

17. **As per dependent claim 17**, CHU teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein the step of receiving an IP address further comprises receiving an IP address for a user equipment (UE) {See CHU, C16:L7-32, wherein this reads over "[b]oundary routers" and "each IP address"}.

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18. **As per dependent claim 18**, it would be inherent for the step of receiving an IP address comprised of receiving an IP address associated with a device providing an IP address to the serving network since without the IP address, none of the subsequent steps of the claimed invention would be possible.

Response to Arguments

19. Applicant's arguments filed 21 December 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. **Applicant's Arguments:**

i. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102

Applicant asserts the argument that "[t]here is no suggestion in Chu of appending a discovered network domain name to a presumed, standardized application server name" (See Amendment, page 8).

b. **Response to Arguments:**

ii. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102

As per Applicant's assertion that "[t]here is no suggestion in Chu of appending a discovered network domain name to a presume, standardized application server name," the Examiner respectfully disagrees. It is noted that Chu discloses, in column 16, lines 7-17, that "a router with links named 'host1.inverse.net' and 'host2.alter.net' may be situated on the administrative boundary between 'inverse.net' and 'alter.net'. It is apparent from the aforementioned disclosure found in Chu that a standardized application server name (i.e. "host1" and "host2") have been appended to a discovered network domain name (i.e. "inverse.net" and "alter.net"). That is, the resultant links of "host1.inverse.net" and "host2.alter.net" clearly signify and suggest that a domain name and a standardized application server name indeed have been combined together as claimed by Applicant's invention.

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As per claims 2-6 and 16-20, Applicant has not asserted any specific prior art arguments in response to the rejections of the claims. Therefore, by virtue of dependency, the rejections of claims 2-6 and 16-20 are sustained for the reasons stated above in relation to Claims 1 and 15.

Conclusion

20. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul Kim whose telephone number is (571) 272-2737. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Apu Mofiz can be reached on (571) 272-4080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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